



DAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967.

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DAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor A.G. Harris. (Chairman).
Councillor Mrs. E.M. Carpenter. (Vice Chairman).
Councillor Dr. P. Beaton.
Councillor Mrs. D.K.L. Roberts.
Councillor Mrs. T. Panter.
Councillor G. Chetwood.
Councillor F. Bostock.
Councillor B. Hosken.
Councillor Mrs. D.M. Walder.
Councillor Mrs C.V.D. Yates.
Councillor G.L. Parkes.
Councillor G.H. Wright.

OFFICERS

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. J. Burrowes, M.B., B.Ch., D.A.O., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J.L. McFall, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A., A.M.I.P.H.E.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

C.G. Rhodes, M.P.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

J. W. Good, M.P.H.I.A., M.I.P.H.E.

J. Millward, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

SECRETARY

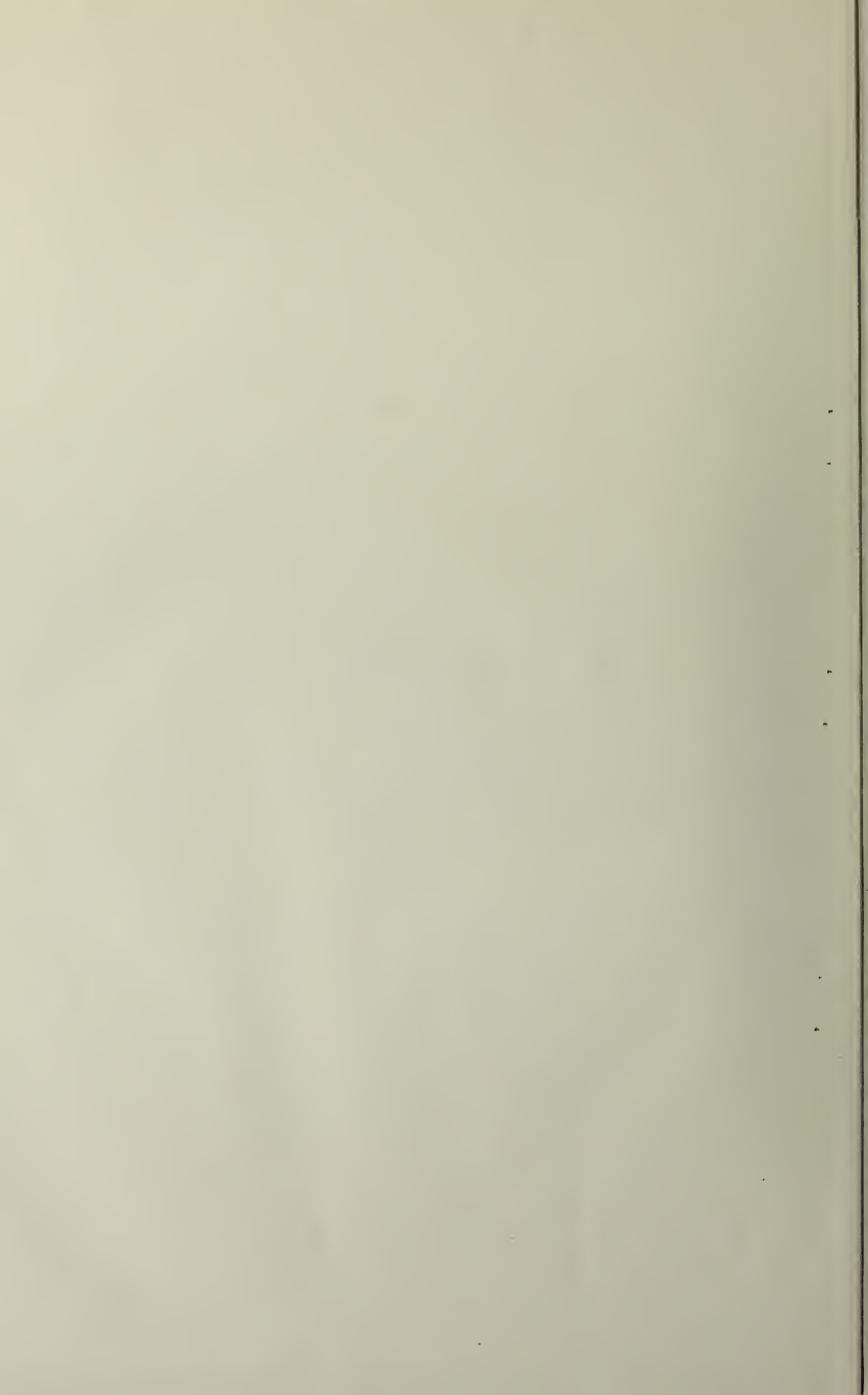
- Mrs. D. G. Hamer.

CLERK/TYPIST

- Miss. R. Baxter.

C O N T E N T S

1. INTRODUCTION.
2. MEDICAL SECTION.
3. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SECTION.



To the Chairman and Councillors of Dawley Urban District.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report is the first to cover a complete year of the new enlarged Dawley Urban District. The most notable event of the year occurred on 17th March, 1967, when Her Majesty, having graciously declared open the new Shirehall in Shrewsbury, honoured your District by visiting the Industrial Estate at Tweedale and the first of the new houses completed by the Dawley Development Corporation at Sutton Hill.

By the end of the year two hundred and sixteen of these houses were completed and occupied together with thirty five houses built by your Council. Unfortunately this did not have the marked effect in reducing the waiting list for houses that it might have done as, for financial and other reasons those people on the list requiring houses were not necessarily the same people who went to live at Sutton Hill.

The excerpts on pages 14 and 15 from the very valuable Housing Survey carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, highlight another side of the housing problem as they show that over half the houses surveyed were either in need of extensive repairs and improvements or were fit only for demolition. Until major industry is attracted to the area with consequent improvement in wages to pay for better houses there will be no real solution. In the meantime, the figure of deaths of infants under one year, is an indicator of social and economic conditions in an area, is again well above the County and National rates. The adjusted Death Rate (all ages) is also high in the year under review.

There were no noteworthy traits in disease last year. There was much less measles than in 1966 and very little whooping cough. When looking at the list of infectious diseases on page 5, it is well to remember that absence of notification does not mean absence of disease. Sporadic food poisoning, though we have no records, was undoubtedly as common as usual. Infective jaundice, which is also spread by the intestinal route smouldered in small epidemics in schools. The large scale and tragic epidemic of foot and mouth disease was still raging on our doorstep at the end of the year and serves to remind us how lucky man is in the more highly developed societies to have the benefit of immunization procedures against many virus diseases.

I would like to express my indebtedness to the Chief Public Health Inspector for contributing a very important half of this report and my thanks to him and the rest of the staff of the Health Department for their efforts during the year.

I am your Obedient Servant,

J. BURROWS

Medical Officer of Health.

MEDICAL SECTION

STATISTICS

GENERAL

	<u>Mid 1967</u>	<u>Mid 1966</u>
Area (in acres)	9,453	9,453
Estimated Population	21,240	21,360
Number of inhabited houses	7,112	7,062
Rateable Value of District	£614,107	£578,868
Estimated Product of 1d Rate	£ 2,676	£ 2,541

POPULATION

In spite of the completion and letting of 216 houses on the Sutton Hill Estate before the end of 1967, the Registrar General's estimated population, which is an average of the whole year, has dropped by 120 from last year, though there was 78 more births than deaths in the area. With the increased impetus of housing completions by the Development Corporation, the population figure should trend sharply upwards in the future.

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Dawley U.D.</u>	<u>Salop County</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>1966 Dawley</u>
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	14. 3	17.86	17. 2	16. 6
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	22. 0	16.05	14. 8	24. 8
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1yr per 1,000 live births).	37. 0	19.78	18. 3	34. 6
Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 wks per 1,000 live births).	31. 2	12.84	12. 5	19. 0
Early Neonatal Mortality (Deaths under 1 wk per 1,000 live births).	28. 4	10.93	10. 8	-
Perinatal Mortality (Still births & deaths under 1 wk per 1,000 total births).	50. 0	26.80	25. 4	39. 9
Death Rate (per 1,000 population).	16. 8	11.01	11. 2	11. 6

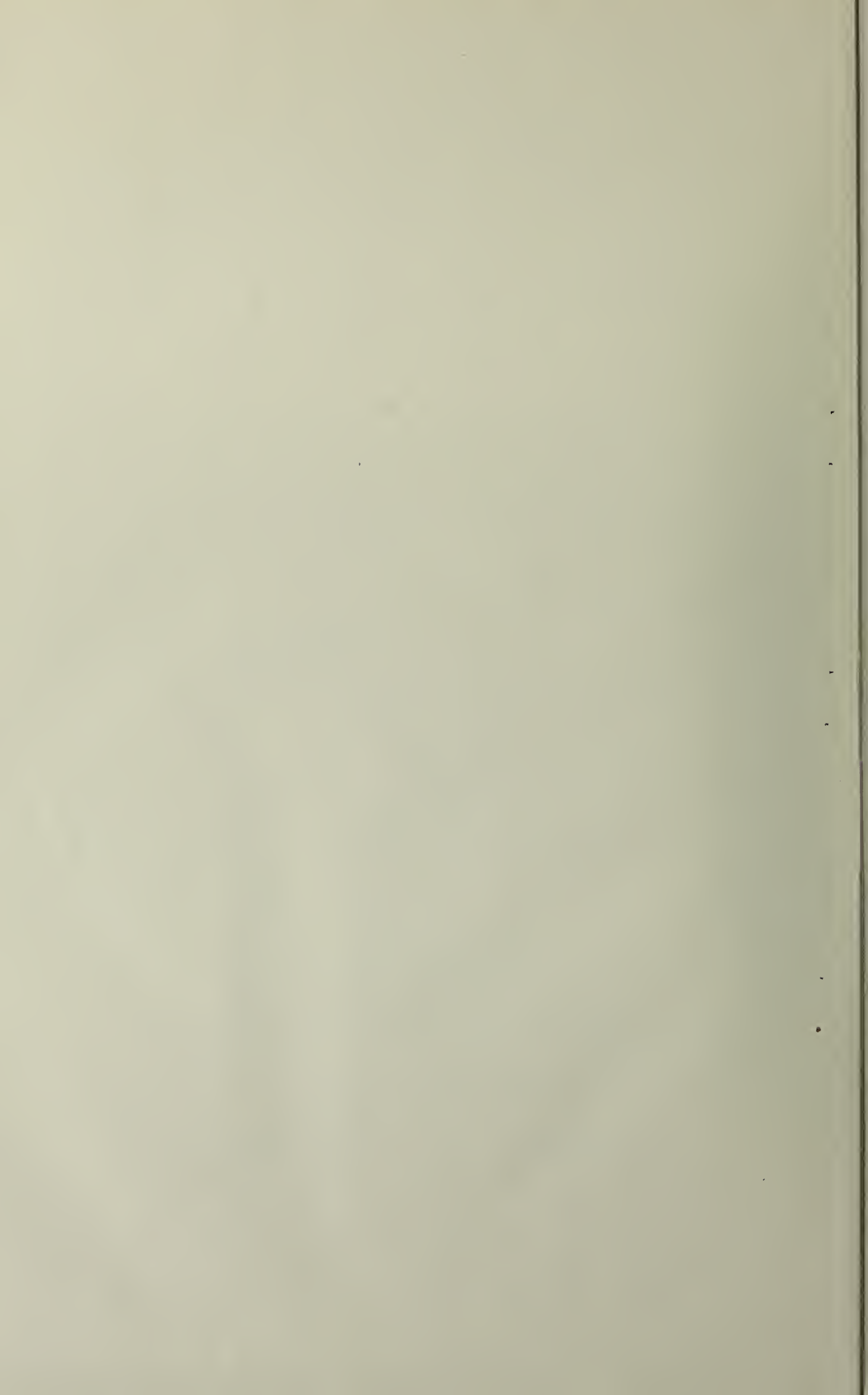
BIRTHS

The Birth Rate (Standardised) shows a further drop on last year's rate and is well below County and National Rates.

The percentage of illegitimate births on the other hand shows a marked rise to 10.8% from 8.5% last year. The corresponding figures for Shropshire is 6.9% .

The complete figures are given below:-

	<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>			<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illeg.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illeg.</u>
Male	171	152	19	5	4	1
Female	181	162	19	3	2	1
TOTAL	352	314	38	8	6	2



STILL BIRTHS

The Still Birth Rate is again roughly 50% above the National Rate and well above the County Rate.

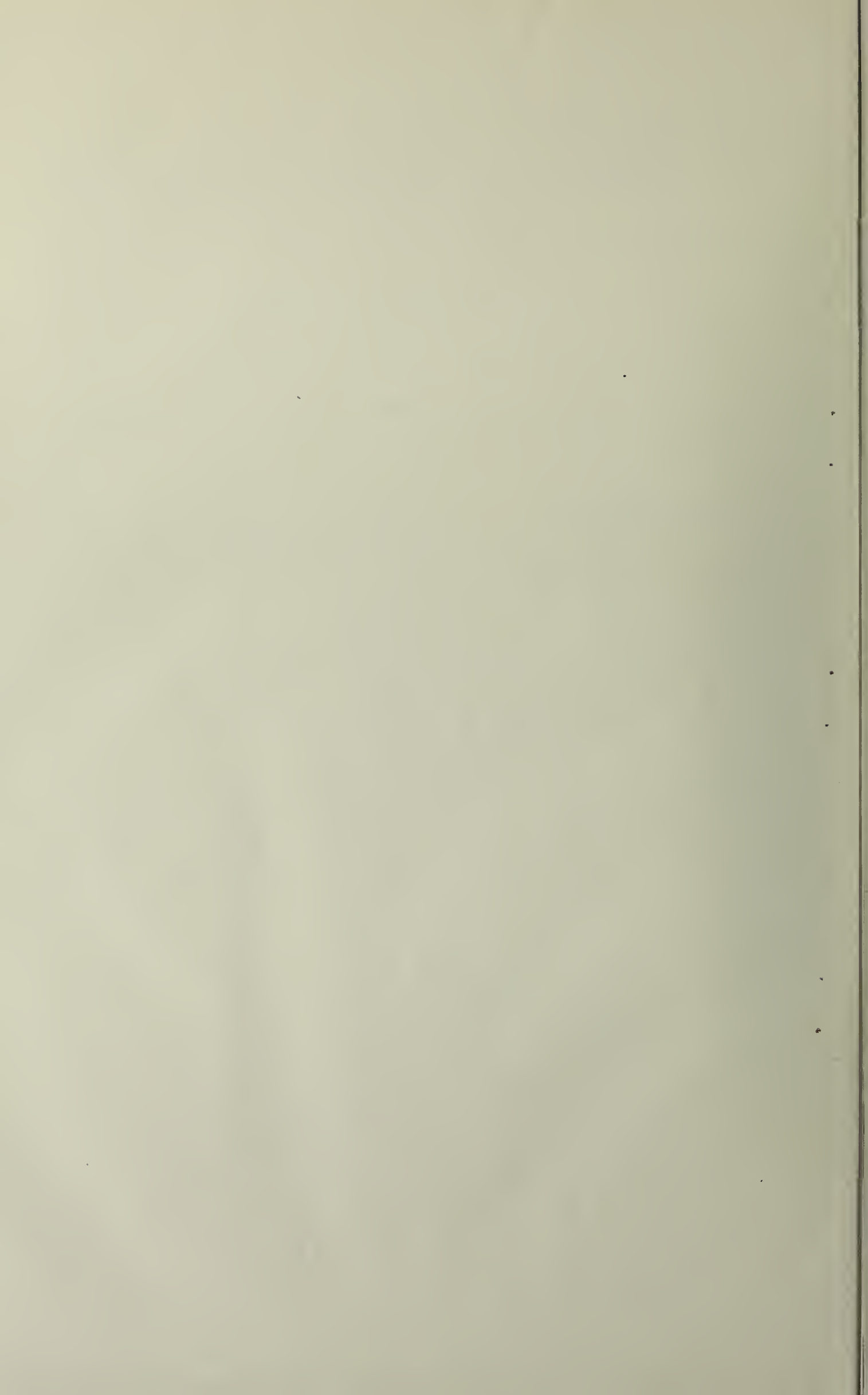
INFANT MORTALITY

There were 13 deaths of infants under one year, eleven of which occurred in infants under 4 weeks. These very disappointing figures of infant death in the first few weeks this year, two to three times the National average, together with the high Still Birth Rate, show the same trend as last year's figures.

The deaths are, or should be, preventable and tend to emphasize the need for improvement in the health and social well being of expectant mothers in the area.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

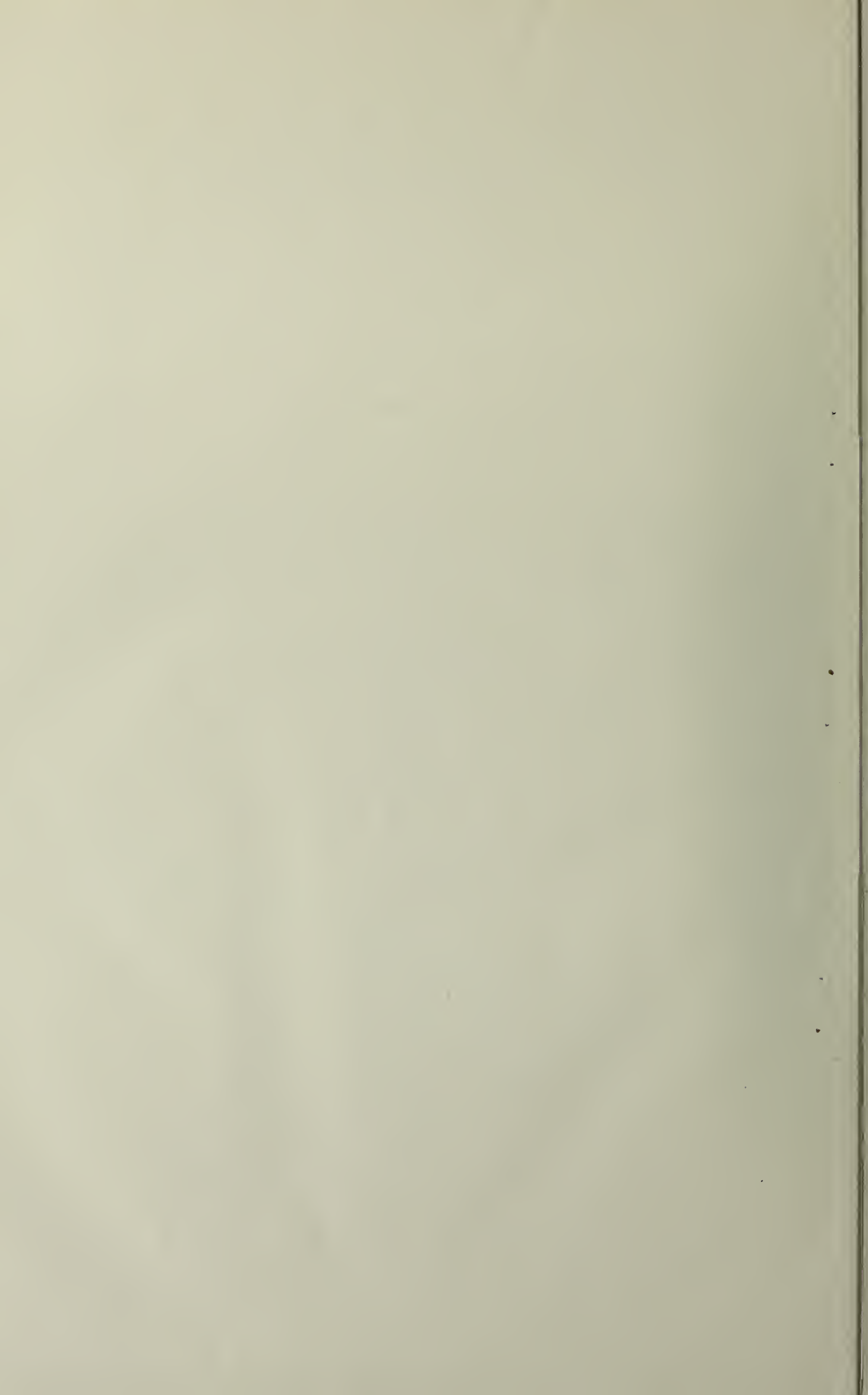
There were no deaths attributable to pregnancy during the year under review.



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 132 cases of notifiable diseases reported.

<u>Notifications</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Scarlet Fever	2	2
Measles.. .. .	100	233
Whooping Cough.. .. .	6	96
Dysentery	2	1
Acute Pneumonia.	18	16
Food Poisoning.. .. .	-	-
T.B. Respiratory	2	1
T.B. Non-Respiratory	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-
Meningococcal Infection.	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-

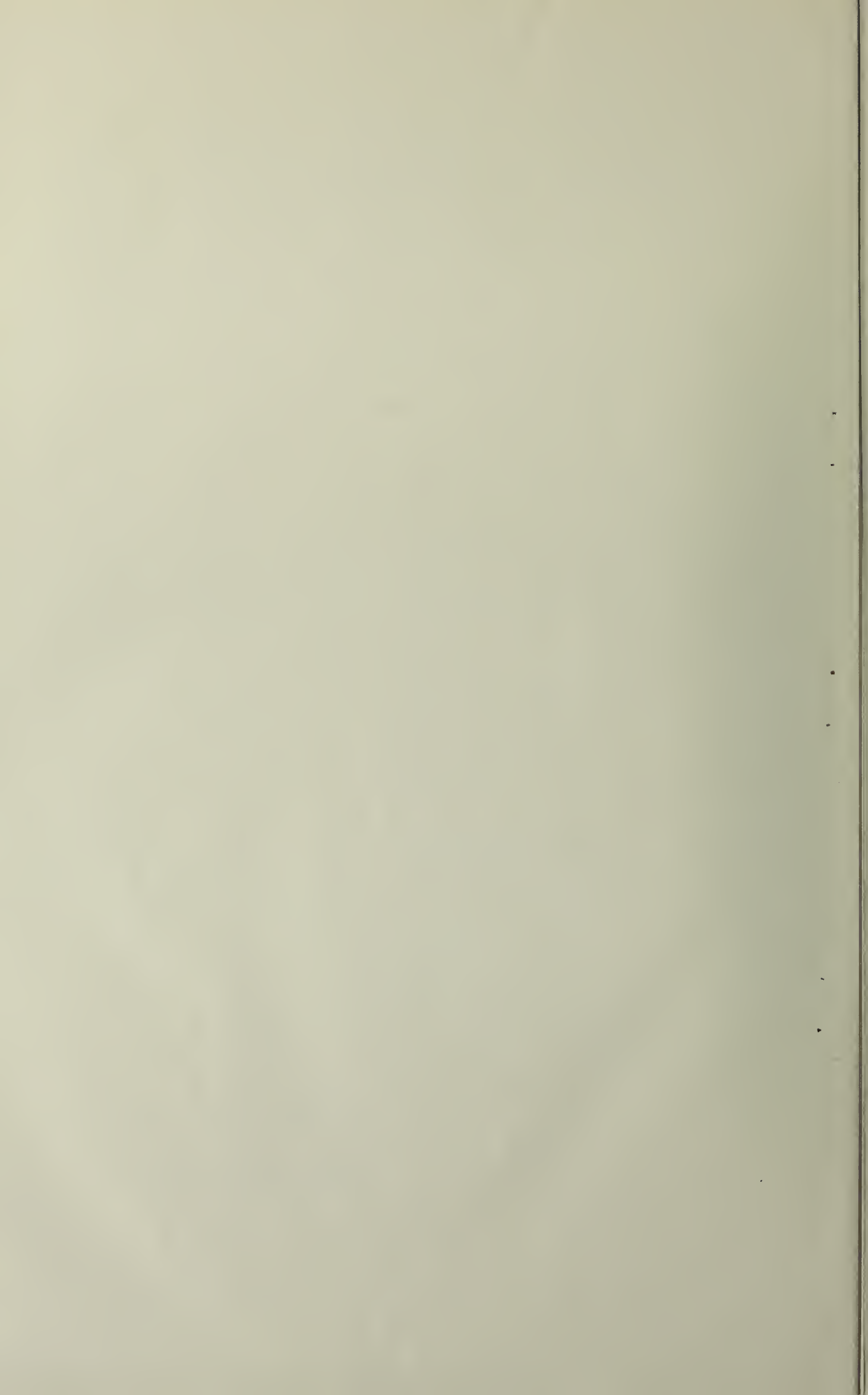


DEATHS

There were 274 deaths in the area during 1967.

The causes are given in the Registrar General's Annual Return below:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	4	3	7
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus ..	11	2	13
Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	9	18
Diabetics	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	25	35	60
Coronary disease, angina	36	11	47
Hypertension with ear disease.	1	1	2
Other heart disease.. .. .	8	14	22
Other Circulatory disease	11	9	20
Influenza.. .. .	1	1	2
Pneumonia.. .. .	8	5	13
Bronchitis.	11	3	14
Other diseases of Respiratory System ..	4	1	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.. ..	1	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea. ..	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	7	19	26
Motor Vehicle accidents	5	1	6
All other accidents	1	5	6
Suicide.. .. .	-	4	4
	<hr/>		
TOTAL - All causes	146	128	274
	<hr/>		



PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These services are provided by the County Council under the authority of the National Health Service Act, 1946, Sections 22 to 29.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Two modern purpose built clinics are situated in Dawley and Madeley. There is also a clinic in Ironbridge, which is a converted building. The Dawley and Madeley clinics are equipped for dental treatment.

Dawley Clinic, Doseley Pond

Child Welfare	Tuesdays, all day.
Dental.. .. .	Tuesdays, all day.
Immunization	1st Wednesday every month.
Audiology	By arrangement.
Mothers' Club	Thursdays, 7.30.p.m. onwards 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, afternoons.
Welfare Foods	Tuesdays, all day.
Probation Reporting Centre..	Wednesdays and alternate Thursdays 4.0.p.m. to 7.0.p.m.
Registrar's Office.. .. .	Monday mornings. Wednesday 9.0.a.m. to 11.0.a.m. and 6.0.p.m. to 7.0.p.m. Fridays 9.0.a.m. to 11.0.a.m. and 6.0.p.m. to 7.30p.m.

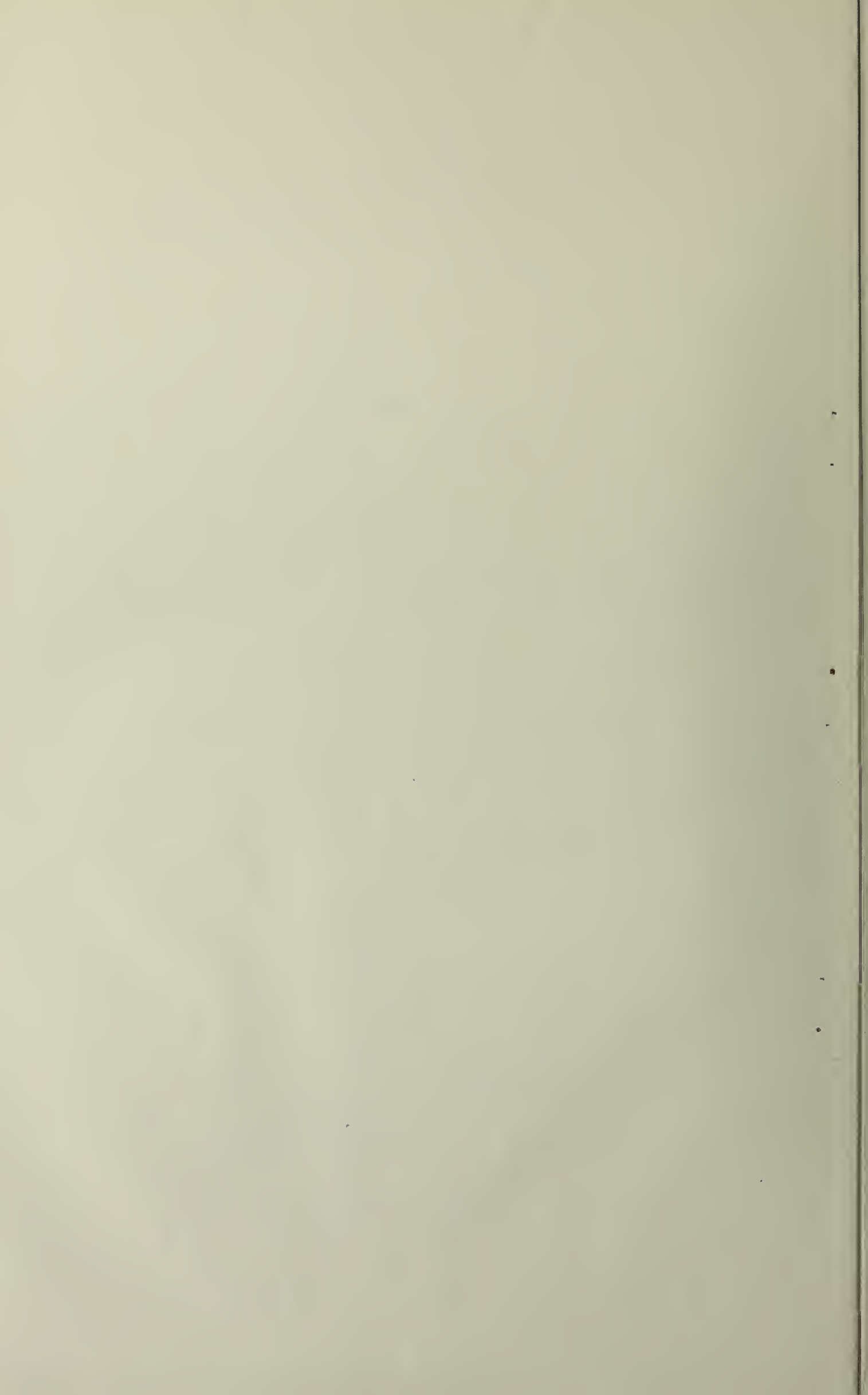
Ironbridge Clinic, Severn Bank House

Ante-Natal	Friday afternoons.
Child Welfare	Friday afternoons.
Chiropody	1st, 3rd and 4th Friday mornings.
Immunization	1st and 3rd Friday afternoons.
Magistrates' Clerk's Office.	Tuesday mornings and after- noons, Thursday and Friday afternoons.
Probation Reporting Centre..	Alternate Wednesdays and alternate Thursdays 5.0.p.m to 6.30.p.m.
Welfare Foods	Friday afternoons.

Madeley Clinic, Church Street

Ante-Natal.. .. .	2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoons.
Audiology	By arrangement.
Child Welfare	Wednesday afternoons.
Chiropody	Tuesday mornings and 1st and 3rd Friday mornings.
Dental	By arrangement.
General Practitioners' Ante- Natal	Tuesday afternoons.
Immunization	2nd Wednesday mornings.
Orthopaedic	Fridays (three monthly) mornings.
Speech Therapy.. .. .	Thursday mornings.
Welfare Foods	Wednesday afternoons.

Chiropody is also done in the Old Folk's Rest Room,
Dawley.



Home Help

Home Helps are provided by the County and they operate through branch offices. Dawley is served through the Wellington branch office, which is open as follows:-

Monday	9.30.a.m. - 2.00.p.m.
Tuesday	10.00.a.m. - 12.30.p.m.
Wednesday	10.00.a.m. - 12.30.p.m.
Thursday	10.00.a.m. - 12.30.p.m.
Friday	10.00.a.m. - 12.30.p.m. and 2.00.p.m. - 4.45.p.m.

Hospital Services

The hospital and specialist services are provided by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and its hospital management committees.

The district lies between large general hospitals at Wolverhampton, under the Wolverhampton Hospital Management Committee and Shrewsbury, under Shrewsbury Group Hospital Management Committee, and is well served by them.

Copthorne Hospital has an isolation ward and this is where cases of infectious disease are admitted.

Consultants from both hospital management committees hold out-patient sessions at Brosley, Much Wenlock, Shifnal, Wrekin hospitals and also at Bridgnorth.

Ambulance Services

These are provided by the County Council. The central ambulance station is at Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, (Telephone: Shrewsbury 6331). Ambulances for the new Dawley Urban District are provided by the Donnington, Much Wenlock and Shifnal depots. A new depot is being built at Bridgnorth which will also provide cover, and negotiations are taking place to provide a depot in the new Dawley Urban District.

Vaccination and Immunization

This is carried out by both the County Council medical officers and general practitioners. It is offered to pre-school children and school children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, smallpox and poliomyelitis. Vaccination against tuberculosis is also offered to school children aged 13 years and this is carried out as a routine in secondary schools with parents consent.

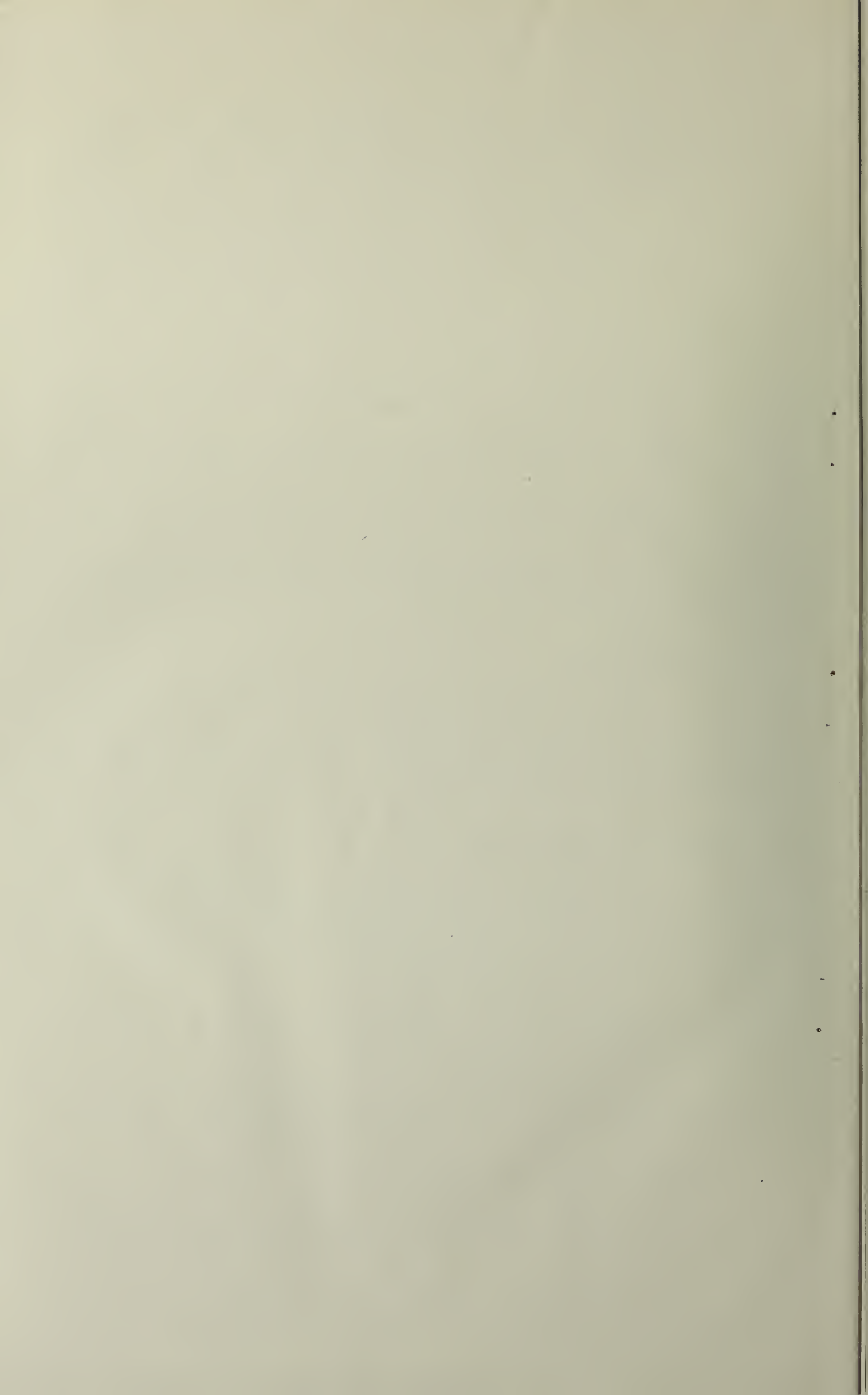
In the new Dawley Urban District there are three health visitors, six Nursing Midwives and one relief District Nurse. The midwives undertake both midwifery and district nursing duties.

The Moral Welfare Officer concerned with the care of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children is Mrs. C.V. Gwynne-Jones, 25-26 Talbot Chambers, Market Street, Shrewsbury, (Telephone: Shrewsbury 4900).

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

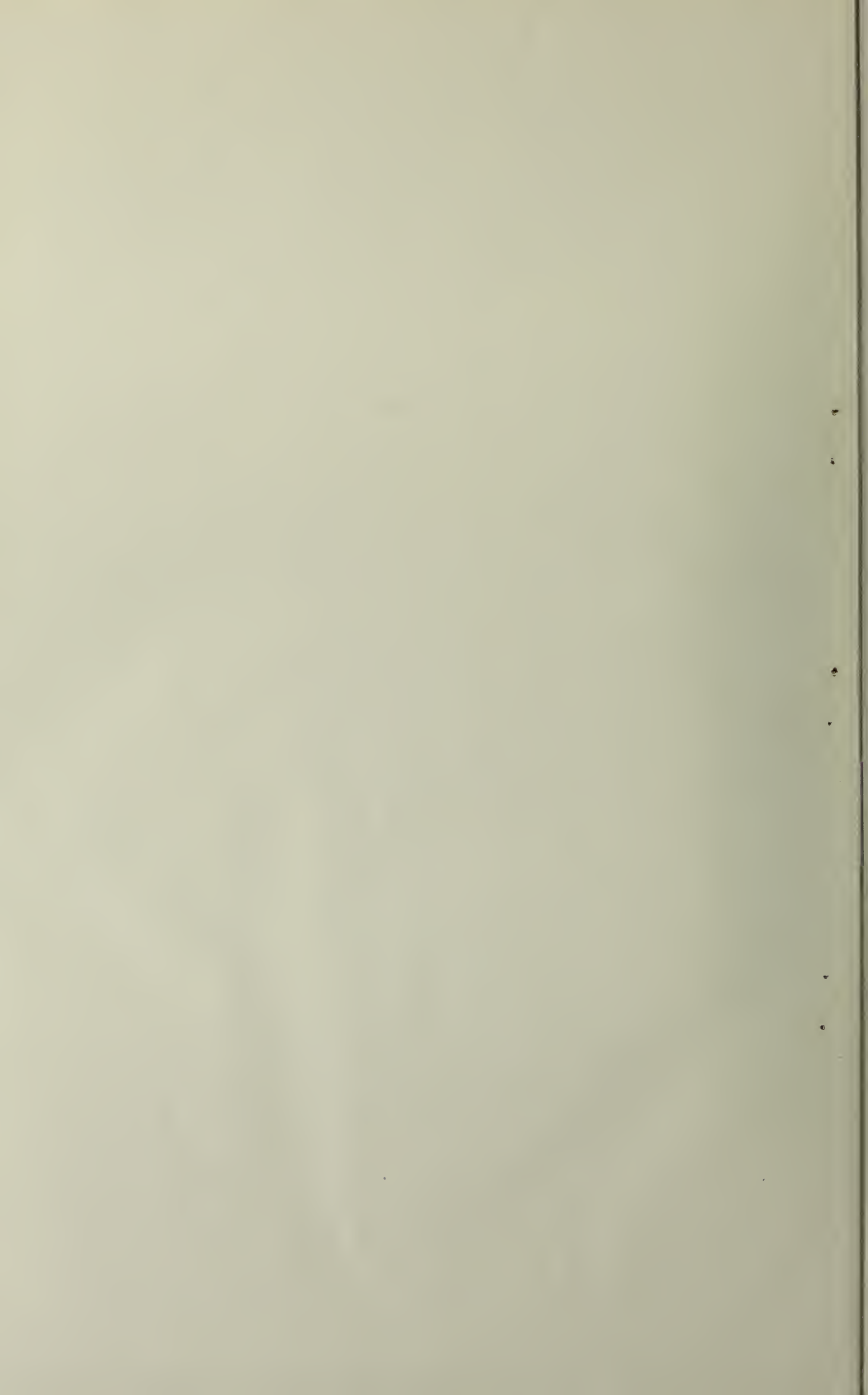
(a) Several articles of nursing equipment, such as air rings, bed pans, feeding cups etc., are on loan to patients being nursed at home. These can be obtained from the County Council via the district nurses.

(b) Convalescence for people not requiring special nursing care or medical care but still recovering from illness can be arranged. The County Council makes frequent use of the Lady Forrester's Home, Llandudno, for this purpose.



(c) Mental Health. The County Council are responsible for supervision in their own homes of the mentally handicapped persons. This is done mainly through the Mental Welfare Officer and the Health Visitor. They also assist general practitioners to secure hospital admission for the mentally ill.

(d) Treatment of tuberculosises is provided by the Regional Hospital Board at chest clinics and sanatoria, but the prevention and the after-care are shared between the Local Authority and Hospital Board. Health visitors follow up cases and do most of the contact tracing. Open air shelters can be provided by the County when required. Extra nourishment may be provided. The Local Authority and Regional Board combine in arranging amenities for chest X-ray.



ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SECTION

1. Water Supplies.
2. Sewage Disposal.
3. Refuse Collection.
4. Refuse Disposal.
5. Rodent Control.
6. Housing and Slum Clearance.
7. Rent Act, 1957.
8. Movable Dwellings.
9. Clean Air Act, 1956.
10. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
11. Food Hygiene Regulations.
12. Poultry Processing Premises.
13. Factories and Workshops.

Contributed by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

1. WATER SUPPLIES

The main piped supplies are under the control of the East Shropshire Water Board, and is generally satisfactory both in quality and quantity. Samples are taken at intervals by the Public Health Department and copies of the laboratory reports sent to the Board.

Statistics

Bacteriological Samples

	<u>Samples taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
(a) Main Supplies	14	14	-
Private Supplies	12	8	4

(b) Plumbo-Solvency

One sample of water was taken for chemical analysis from a factory where lead pipes formed part of the plumbing system but no trace of lead was found.

(c) Dwellings Supplied

Dwellings in the District	7,112
Dwellings supplied direct from mains	6,751
Dwellings supplied by standpipes from mains	278
Dwellings supplied by private mains direct to house.	12
Dwellings supplied by standpipes from private mains.	66
Dwellings supplied from wells, pumps etc.	5

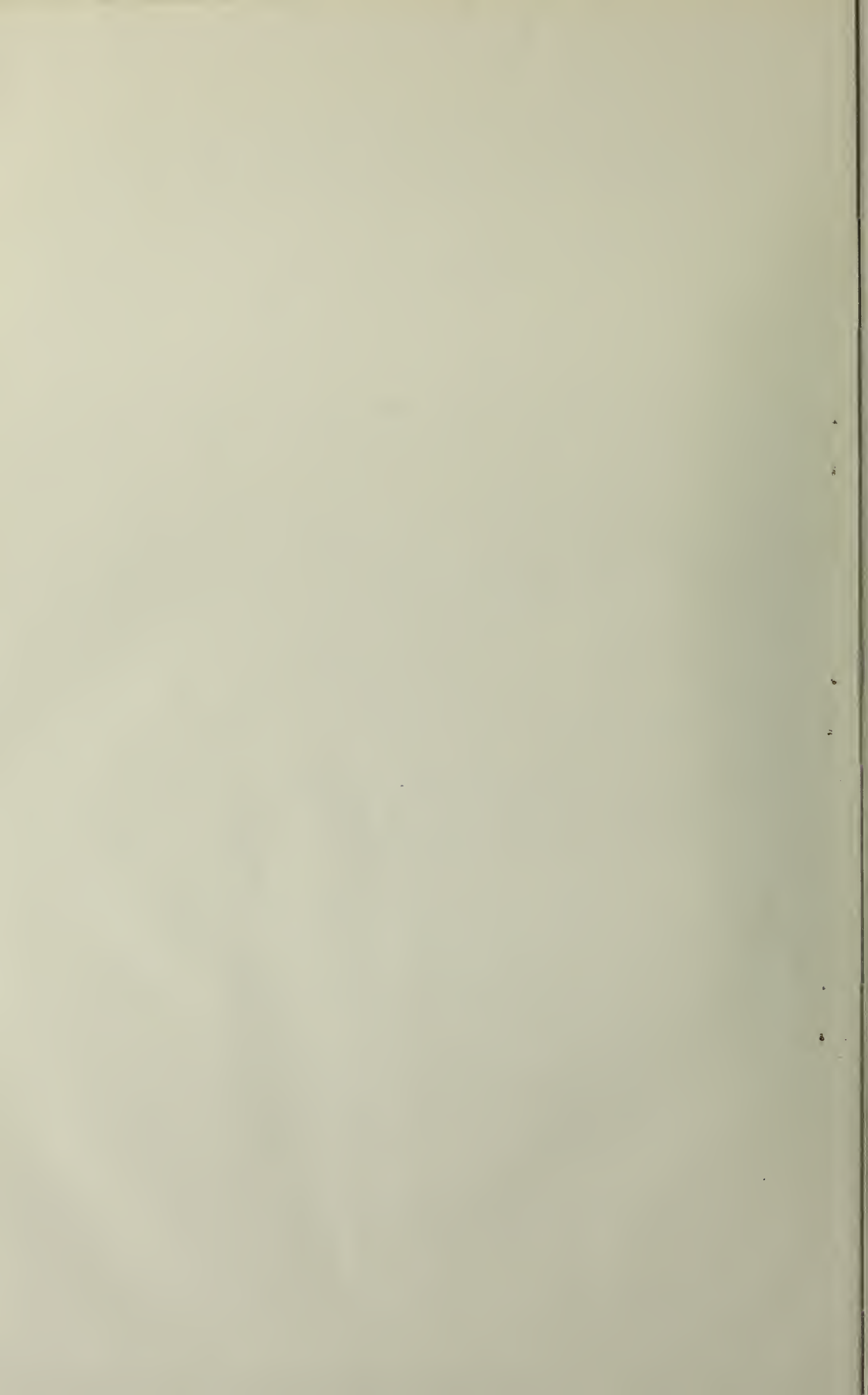
2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The continued absence of proper sewers and sewage disposal works in the Ironbridge and Coalbrookdale part of the new town prevents the improvement of many properties in the area. Sewage from properties continues to run directly into the River Severn via numerous old culverts. A few properties have been improved where it is possible to install septic tanks.

The Council has long been concerned that this state of affairs should not continue but the financial burden of sewerage an area with narrow roads and difficult terrain creates a problem. The improvement of the area from all aspects will however, receive the attention of a working party to be set up in 1968. The original thought that with the Urban District being designated a new town development area, difficulties such as this would more easily be solved, has not proved to be true.

Night soil is still collected in parts of the District where it is not possible to convert these to water closets because a sewer is not available or where a septic tank cannot be installed. 613 dwellings still have pail or privy closets. In some cases the dwellings have a very short life and the cost of conversion, in such cases, is not warranted.

Cesspools are emptied free of charge throughout the District on request. 654 houses have their own septic tanks or other means of disposal which require attention at intervals.



3. REFUSE COLLECTION

The collection of refuse on the Sutton Hill Estate, the first of the Development Corporation's housing estates, was finalised during the year. Collection by the paper sack method was agreed to previously and it was decided that the most satisfactory way of collection would be by pedestrian controlled electric truck operating from a depot on the estate. In this way the more expensive refuse vehicles would not have to stand idle while men carried refuse sacks considerable distances. The depot had not yet been built by the year end but will be provided adjacent to the community centre. This system is likely to be adopted on future similar estates, and will reduce the number of refuse vehicles required in the future.

The absence of any means of burning medical dressings, unsound food or other obnoxious material in these houses without solid fuel heating creates a problem on these estates. The matter of providing small communal or domestic incinerators has been considered but not found to be practicable so far.

Waste paper mills were approached regarding the possibility of obtaining a contract in view of the large amount of clean paper available on this type of estate, but without success. It appears that no new contracts are required. With the quantity of combustible material to be collected, refuse incineration appears to be a possibility to be investigated for the future.

4. REFUSE DISPOSAL

The one refuse tip in use at Doseley is convenient for most parts of the district. Planning permission for an extension of the tipping area in the quarry was applied for and granted, but later in the year it was obvious that a further extension of the tipping area would be required. The Company owning the quarry agreed for tipping to extend over the part of the quarry in their ownership, subject to planning permission being obtained.

Planning permission was applied for to use a disused clay pit at Wellington as a refuse tip, but when objections were received from local residents, the application was not pursued.

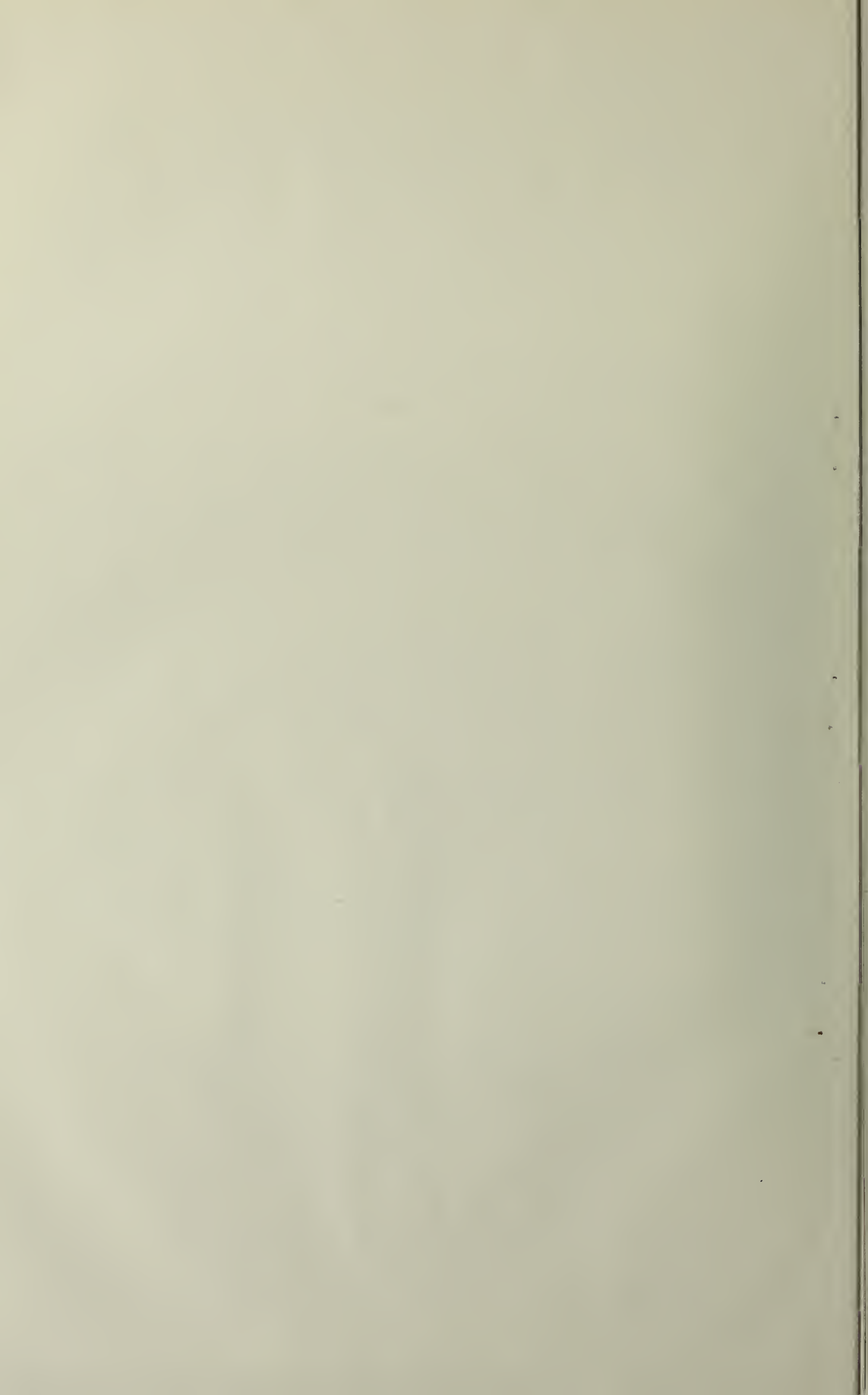
In May, 1967, Dawley Urban District Council invited three neighbouring Local Authorities to form a joint committee to investigate problems associated with refuse disposal in the combined districts. Initial investigations have shown that the setting up of the committee is timely, as each Council has a long term problem with refuse disposal, which probably could be solved more satisfactorily by joint action.

5. RODENT CONTROL

No special problems arose during the year and the service was maintained to a satisfactory standard. Routine inspections at likely points of infestation are frequently made in addition to dealing with complaints. The Public Health Inspectors in their routine visits also note any infestations of rats or mice.

Sewers are test baited twice per annum on a 10% basis and any infestations dealt with. This work will increase as new sewers come into use in the new development.

A successful prosecution was taken under the provision of the Prevention of Damage to Pests Act, 1949, in respect of a large quantity of food stuff remaining in a building destroyed by fire, which the owner failed to remove after numerous requests. The food was subsequently removed by the Council in default and the cost recovered.



	<u>Non- Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of complaints received.	535	16
Number of treatments carried out.	551	16

6. HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

Number of inhabited dwellings at 31.12.67.

<u>Houses</u>	<u>Shop/Living</u>	<u>Public Houses</u>	<u>Hotels</u>
7,267	130	68	2

Number of Council owned houses - 2,961

Number of Council Houses completed
1.1.67. to 31. 12.67. - 35

Improvement Grants

Number of discretionary grants
approved up to 31. 12.67. - 5

Number of Standard Grants
approved up to 31. 12.67. - 7

Slum Clearance

A Local Authority is required by the Housing Act, 1957, to inspect their district from time to time to see what dwellings are unfit for human habitation. To obtain this information a comprehensive housing survey commenced in 1966, was completed early in 1967, and provided valuable information. The basic facts on the condition of every house in the Urban District are recorded and filed systematically and provide a rapid means of reference on the condition of any house in the district. The information saves valuable time when dealing with official searches and enquiries from prospective purchasers.

The figures extracted from the survey are as follows:-

HOUSING SURVEY

Statistics

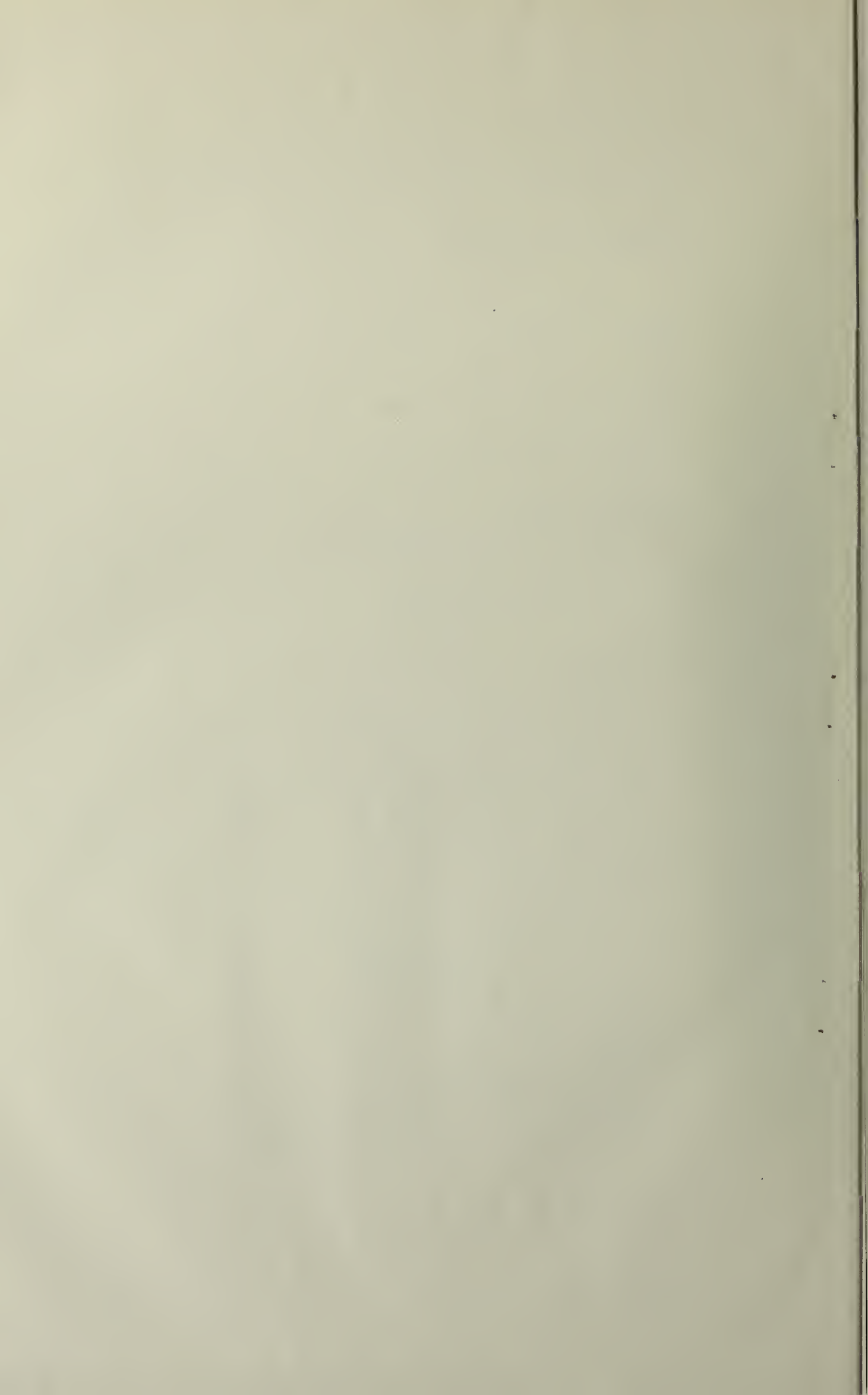
Dwellings Surveyed 4,305

Categories

1 - Dwelling fit in all respects	587
2 - Dwellings with minor defects	1,394
3 - Dwellings in need of extensive repairs & improvements	1,299
4 - Dwellings fit only for demolition	977
5 - Subject of Compulsory Purchase by Dawley Development Corporation.	48

Occupation

Owner/Occupied	2,368
Tenanted	1,249
Void normal	152
Void derelict	488
Dawley Development Corporation	48



Water Supply

With internal main supply	3,408
With external main water supply	278
Public Standpipes	66
Private water supplies	17

Drainage

To sewer (some sewers have unsatisfactory outfalls e.g. Ironbridge)	2,585
To septic tanks	654
Other means of disposal	530

Sanitary Conveniences

Dwellings with water closets	2,941
Dwellings with shared water closets	213
Dwellings with pail closets	384
Dwellings with shared pail closets	22
Dwellings with pit closets	176
Dwellings with shared pit closets	31
Dwellings with no sanitary accommodation	2

Amenities

Dwellings with domestic sinks	3,506
Dwellings with wash hand basins	2,139
Dwellings with baths	2,368
Dwellings with ventilated food stores	2,190
Dwellings with unventilated food stores	1,579
Dwellings with refrigerators	649

Action taken in 1967:-

Unfit Houses Demolished	-	47
Unfit Houses Closed	-	43
Undertaking to make fit	-	2

Clearance Areas

Jackfield No.1. (19 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 20.9.63.
The last occupier was re-housed in 1965. Properties not yet demolished.

Jackfield No.2. (6 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 25.6.64.
One family remains in occupation.

Blists Hill, Coalport (12 Houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 23.8.64. The remaining family moved in October, 1967.

Park Lane, Madeley (7 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 1.3.63.
Property unoccupied, arrangements made for demolition.

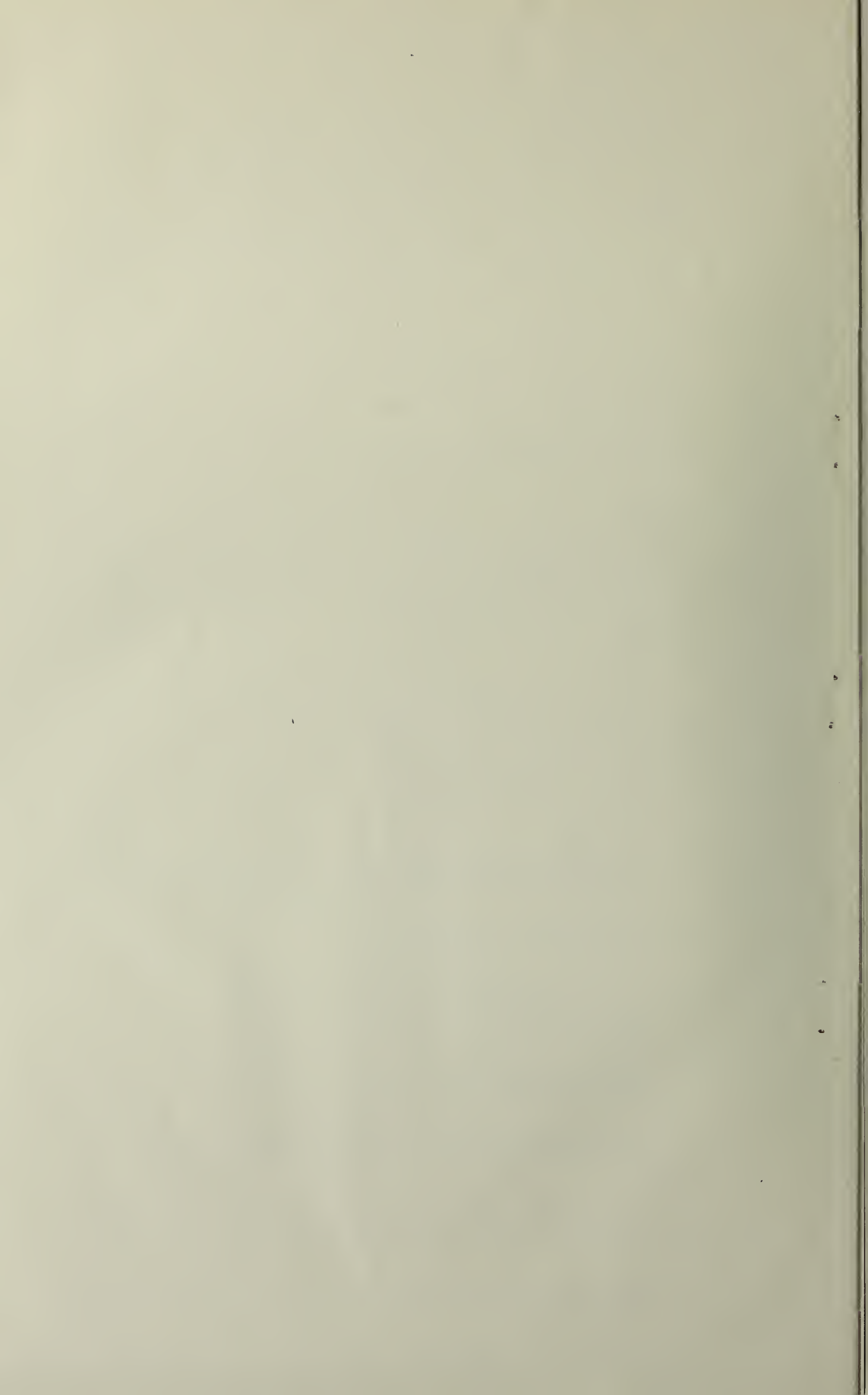
Hodge Bower, Ironbridge (3 Houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 9.1.63. One family remained in occupation.

Dale Road, Coalbrookdale (16 houses)- Confirmed by Ministry 19.3.63. The remaining family was re-housed and the property demolished.

Lincoln Hill/Paradise (18 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 27.3.63. Twelve houses were demolished in 1965. One person still in occupation.

Bridle Road, Madeley, (6 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 12.9.63.
The property was demolished during the year.

Madeley Wood .1. (19 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 16.9.64.
13 of the houses were demolished in 1965. Three families remain in the area.



Madeley Wood No.2. (3 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 25.6.64.
Two families remain in the area.

Madeley Wood No.5. (9 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 16.9.64.
Three families remained in occupation. Three properties were
demolished during the year.

Madeley Wood No.6. (7 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 25.6.64.
All dwellings are unoccupied.

Belmont Road, Ironbridge (8 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry
25.6.64. Three houses were occupied at the end of 1967.

Madeley Wood No.3. (31 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 10.2.66.
Five houses were occupied at the end of 1967.

The Lloyds, Ironbridge, (16 houses) - Confirmed by Ministry 13.3.65.
Eight houses were occupied at the end of 1967.

7. RENT ACT, 1957

Although there are many tenancies still controlled by the
provisions of this Act, tenants appear to have forgotten the
protection available to them.

No applications for Certificates of dis-repair have been received
for the last three years.

8. MOVABLE DWELLINGS

At the end of 1967, there were 62 licensed caravans in the
Urban District.

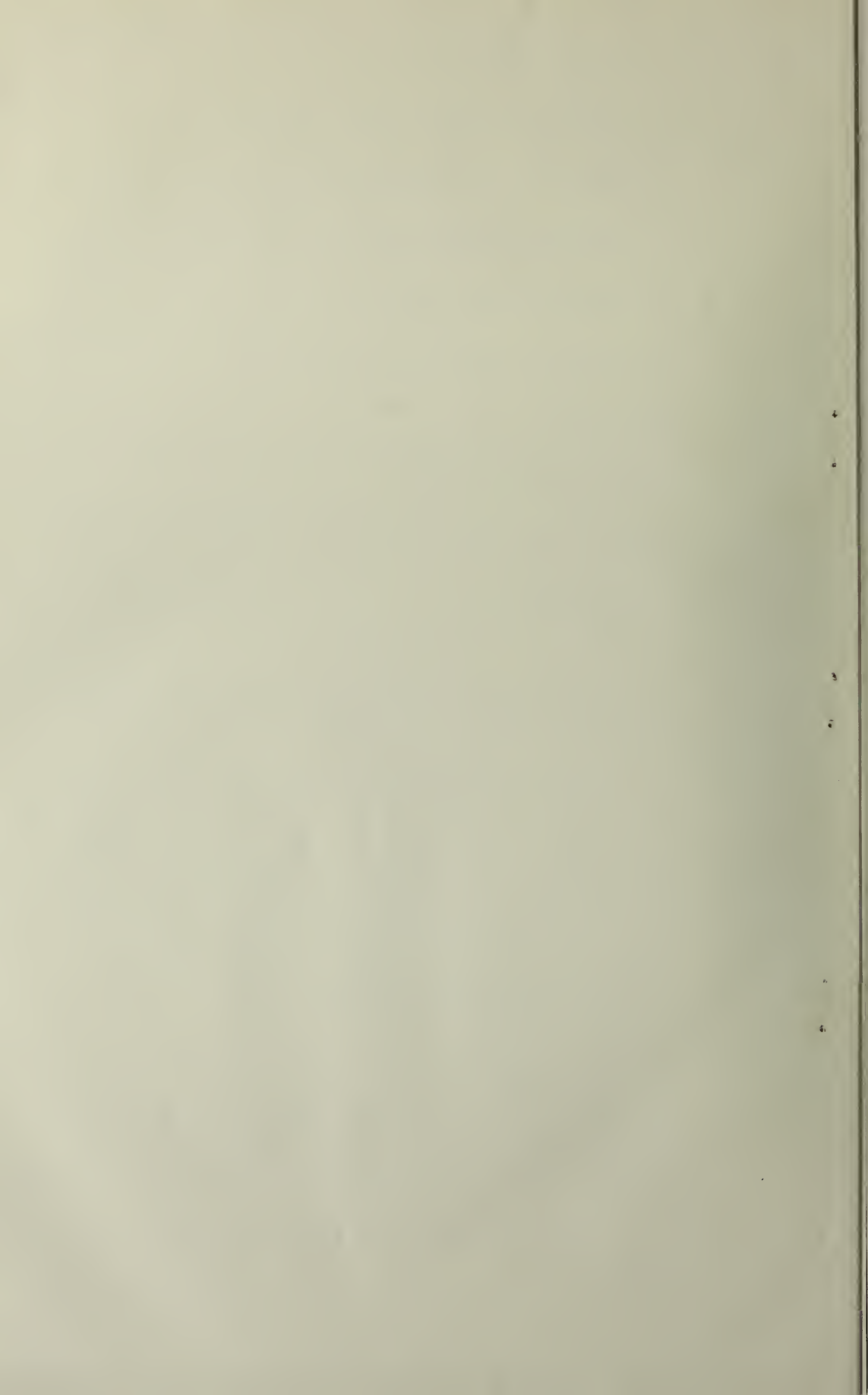
One caravan site at Malinslee received planning permission for
an extension to the site to provide accommodation for a total of 70
caravans. The owner later decided he would not expand the site to
this number but would gradually reduce the number on the site.

Difficulty was experienced on a few occasions during the year
with itinerant caravan dwellers. The instructions from the Council
to move them on was carried out sometimes after protracted negotiations
with the owners of the land. Moving them on solves the problem only
for the Local Authority concerned. Clearly action from Government
level is the only way to deal with the problem. It appears likely
that legislation will require that sites will be provided for these
itinerant caravanners' in the future. Most Local Authorities will
support the idea provided the sites are not in their own districts.
The provision of sites will not solve the problem unless these
itinerant caravan dwellers are required to undergo a course of
training in the elements of hygiene and conformity with normally
acceptable standards of social behaviour. Perhaps then, the children
could attend school and be encouraged to adopt a better way of living.

9. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Preliminary proposals for the first Smoke Control Area were
submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during the
year. The Ministry indicated that they were prepared to consider
giving approval but first wished to know if the Council was prepared
to consider adopting a phased programme of Smoke Control Areas through-
out the major part of the Urban District.

The Council have called for a report on the financial
implications of such a scheme so that the matter may receive further
consideration.



Two factories in the district carry out the process of burning off insulation from cable to recover copper. One plant on a level site away from dwellings and having a plant which appears to work efficiently operates satisfactorily. A second factory where the management have been less fortunate with their plant and where the site is in a narrow valley, gives rise to frequent complaints. The Alkali Works Inspector keeps the Chief Public Health Inspector informed regarding his dealings with the plant, but as he covers such a large area, he is unable to keep the plant under frequent observation. As the health of the inhabitants can be prejudiced by this and similar processes, more power should be given to the Public Health Authority to control the operation of, such installations, as formerly.

10. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

There is one licensed slaughter house in the Urban District and this complies with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene Regulations, 1958 and Prevention of Cruelty Act).

The following table gives details of the animals slaughtered for human consumption in 1967:-

PIGS

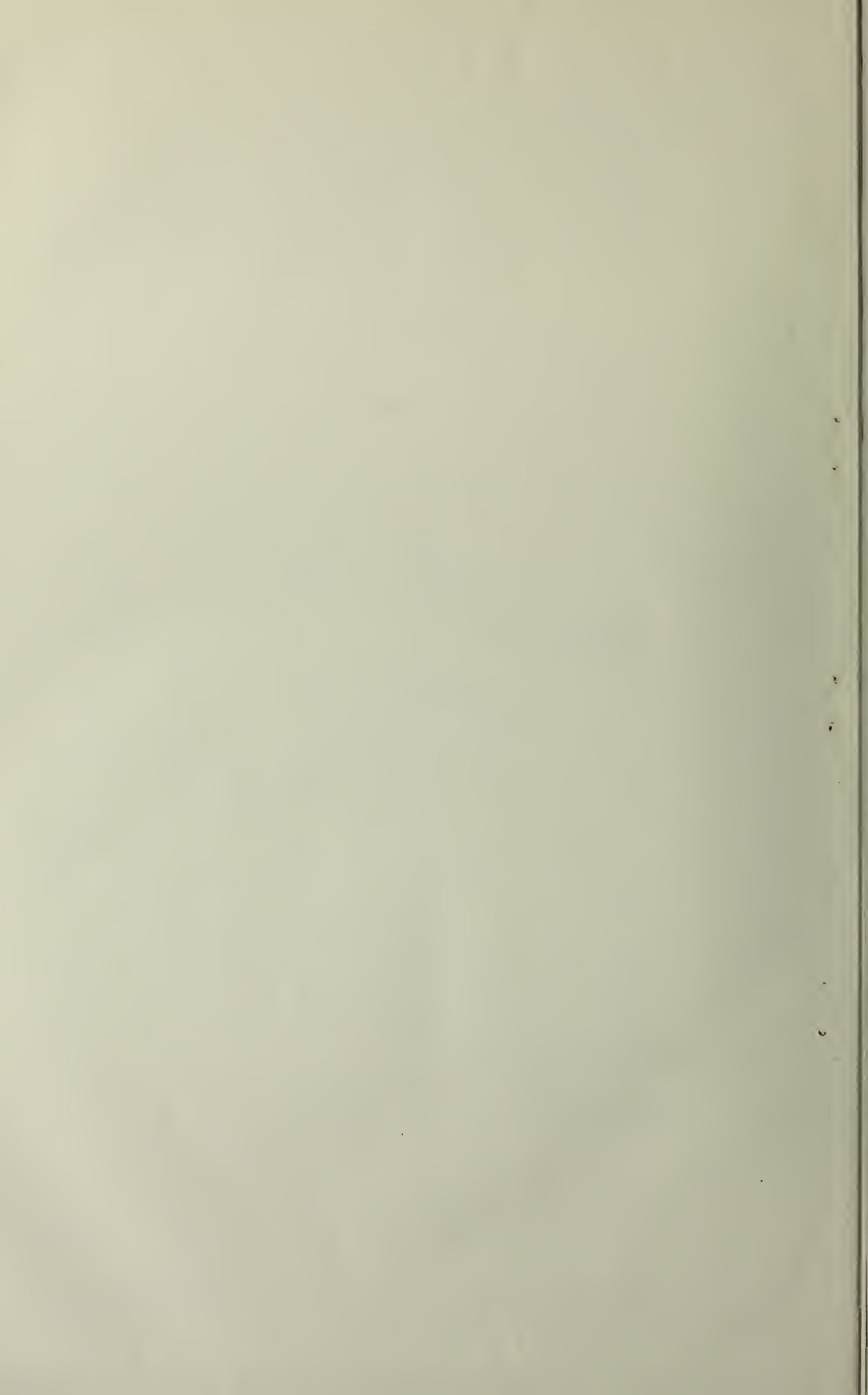
Numbered Inspected 100%	415
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cystercerosis.</u>	
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil
Some part or organ condemned.	78
Percentage affected	18.9%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>	
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil
Some part or organ condemned.	22
Percentage affected	5.4%
Cystercerosis	Nil

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

The following food stuffs were condemned in the twelve months ending 31st December, 1967, as unfit for human consumption and surrendered by shop keepers:-

- 70.1b. Apples.
- 1411b. Leg Mutton (boned).
- 40.1b. Shoulder mutton (boned).
- 3.1b 8oz. tin Plaice Portions.
- 9.1b. Cooked Boneless, Skinless ham.

Your Inspectors have the duty to inspect any food intended for sale for human consumption and frequently do so when visiting food premises primarily for other reasons.



11. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Routine inspection of food premises were made during the year and occupiers were informed where any contraventions were noted. This work is one of the more important branches of Public Health Inspections.

Satisfactory progress has been made during the first two years of the new Authority, in bringing food premises up to the required standard. With few exceptions, all premises now comply.

During 1967:-

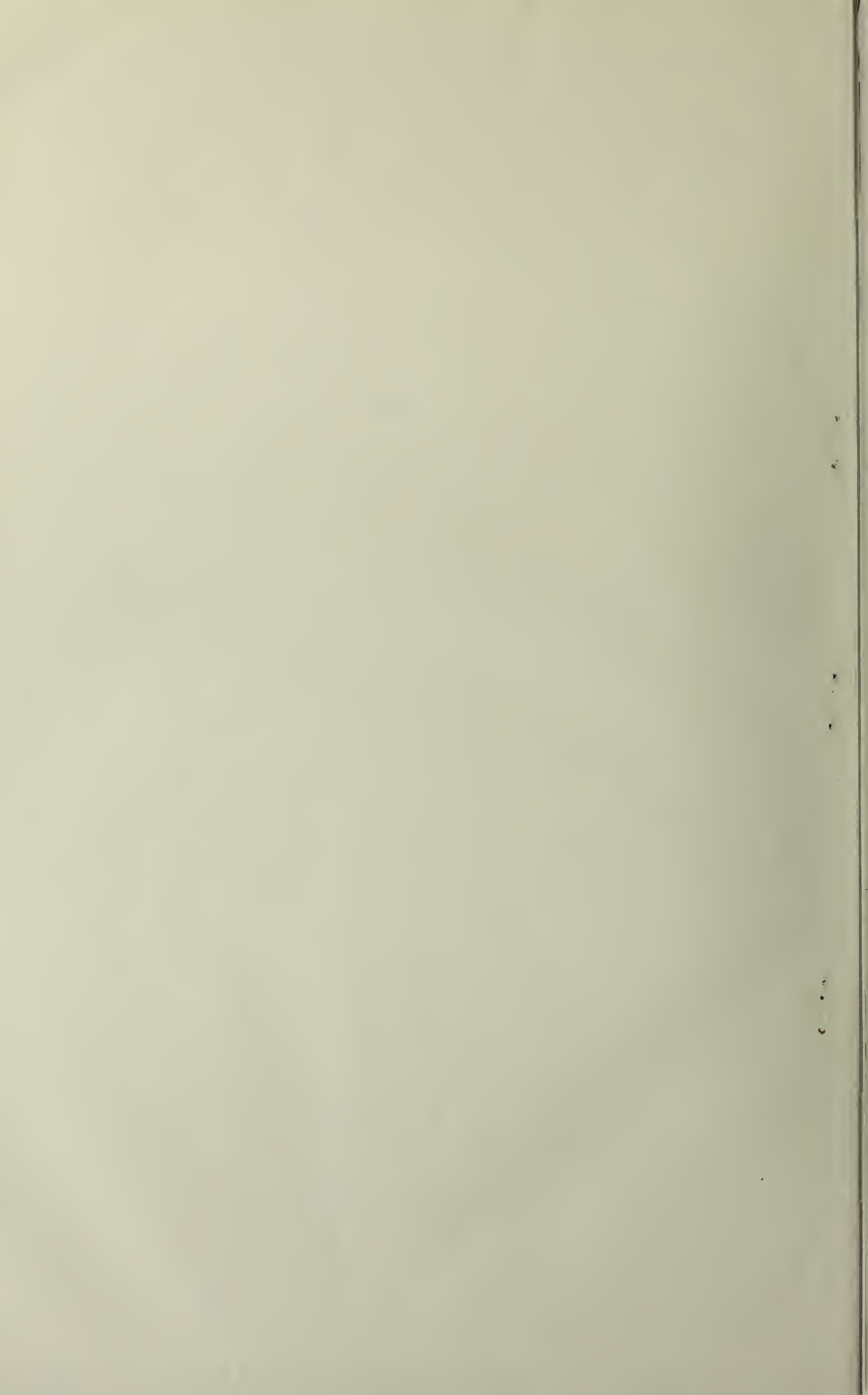
472, Visits were made to food premises.

124, letters were sent relating to improvement on food premises and food handling.

Class of Premises	Number	Complying with Reg. 16.	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	Premises fitted to Comply with Reg. 19
Butchers	16	16	16	16
Grocers	81	77	76	71
Greengrocers	13	12	10	9
Fish Shops	3	3	3	3
Fried Fish Shops	7	7	7	7
Bread and Confectionery	3	3	2	2
Restaurants & Cafes.	5	5	5	5
Hotels and Public Houses	74	67	74	74
Canteens	15	15	15	15
School Kitchens	19	19	19	19
Manufacturing Premises.	4	4	4	3
Sweets	12	12	5	5

12. POULTRY PROCESSING PREMISES

There are no such establishments in the District.



PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE FACTORIES ACT 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provision as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	Nil	Nil
b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	86	106	20	Nil
c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	8	10	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	96	118	20	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	5	1	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	14	8	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	--	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	9	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

No factories in Urban District gave notice of employment of outworkers.
No outworkers were reported in the Urban District employed by factories outside the Urban District.

